Statement

Bonded Labourers identified, released and rehabilitated as on 31-3-1992 *and* 31st *March*, 1993

Name of the State	No. of bonded labourers identified and released as on		Total number of bonded labourers rehabilitated as on 31-3-1993
	31-3-92	31-3-93	
1. Andhra Pradesh	35934	36289	26478
2. Bihar	12600	12986	11479
3. Karnataka	62708	62708	54078
4. Madhya Pradesh	12615	12804	11814
5. Maharashtra	1382	1382	1300
6. Orissa	49971	49971	46769
7. Rajasthan	7356	7478	5804
8. Tamil Nadu	38803	38836	38813
9. Uttar Pradesh	27489	27489	27469
10. Kerala	823	823	710
11. Haryana	44	544	21
12. Gujarat	64	64	64
TOTAL	2,50,289	2,51,424	2,24,799

New Labour Laws to Generate Employment

1318. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing new labour laws to generate employment ;

(b) if so, what changes are being contemplated to attract more investment including foreign and also to improve productivity ;

(c) whether the unemployment rate which was 23 million at the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan will be 58 million in 1995 ; and

(d) if so, what appropriate steps are being taken by Government to reduce unemployment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour is formulating a new Industrial Relations Law with the objective of increasing productivity, generating employment and establishing harmonious industrial relations.

(c) and (d) According to the Eighth Plan document as on 1-4-92 backlog of unemployment was estimated to be around 23 million. The projected total number of job seekers during 1992—97 is 50 million.

Employment is the thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, subsectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically, crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

The Government has established the National Renewal Fund with the objectives of providing assistance for retraining and redeployment of workers and making available funds for employment generation

schemes both in the organised and unorganised sectors in order to provide a social safety net for labour needs arising from the consequences of modernisation, industrial restructuring, etc.

Restructuring the Welfare Programmes for Unorganised Sector

1319. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are restructuring the entire programme under Welfare Schemes for the Unorganised sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have already taken steps in this regard for mine workers;

(c) if so, by what time final decision for restructuring the Welfare Programmes will be undertaken; and

(d) what is the total amount to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of a Task Force set up to suggest modification in the existing welfare schemes for beedi workers and mine workers covered under the respective Welfare Funds, decisions have been taken by the Government to raise the income eligibility of the workers, enhance the financial assistance in respect of welfare schemes under education, housing and health and to take up some new schemes in the field of education and recreation. Efforts are being made to extend the revised levels of assistance and the new Schemes as soon as possible.

(d) An amount of Rs. 28 crores has been earmarked under the Welfare Funds for undertaking welfare schemes for beedi workers and mine workers during 1993-94.

बीड़ी तैयार करने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री का मानकीकरण

1320. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह :** क्या श्रम मन्त्री 26 जुलाई, 1993 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 58 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने बीड़ी कर्मकारों को तम्बाकू, तेंदू पत्ते जैसी कच्ची सामग्री के मानकीकरण के लिए त्रिपक्षीय समिति का गठन कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति का गठन किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने किया है; और

(ग) उक्त राज्य सरकारों ने एक हजार बीड़ियां तैयार करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी कच्ची सामग्री कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के मापदंड निर्धारित किये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) तमिलनाडु तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में त्रिपक्षीय समितियां गठित की गई हैं तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि समिति का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है। नियोक्ताओं को दिये जाने वाले कच्चे माल के मानकीकरण का मामला समिति के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् समिति के समक्ष रखा जायेगा।

बीड़ी निर्माण के लिये दिये जाने वाला कच्चा माल, तेंदू पत्ते, तम्बाकू व धागा हैं। तैयार माल की मात्रा निर्मित बीड़ियों के आकार पर निर्भर करती है।

Mobilisation of Public Opinion by P.S.U. Union

1321. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings Unions have decided to mobilise public opinion against certain Government policies as reported in the Economic Times 8th November, 1993;

(b) whether during this critical phase of development in the country, a bipartite or tripartite negotiations proposed to be arranged in overall national interest; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Unions are being taken astray on account of vested interests and small personal considerations, matters which would be sorted out through consultative approach?